



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDWARD NEWBURY

ALEXANDRIA:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1858.

The burning of the Staten Island quarantine buildings was a premeditated affair, and the participants in it appear to have no remorse on the subject. A public meeting of the citizens of Richmond county, N. Y., was held on the evening of the 21st inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the burning of the hospitals and quarantine buildings at the quarantine ground. In their resolutions they complain that they have repeatedly implored for legislative aid without getting any relief, or even the shadow of a hope from that quarter; and amongst other things they promise to contribute liberally towards the expense of erecting suitable buildings at the Battery, "that New York city may store her pestilential importations on her own premises."

The New York papers are full of details concerning the firing of the hospitals. The mob was drunken and infuriate.

There was a gang of fellows whose particular delight was the smashing in of windows. They were each provided with short clubs, and when they reached the doomed building they first began by breaking out the windows. While this was going on others commenced the place; one carried a half-gallon measure filled with champagne, which he poured out liberally upon the pile of inflammable materials already prepared by his comrades, and then the whole was set off with a crash. When the fire was well under way they passed to the next, and so on.

By far the largest number of those engaged in this outrage were boys and young men not over 18 or 20 years of age.

In the coffin house, far to the rear of the Women's Hospital, there were full 20 or 30 coffins; all of these were destroyed. The body of the engineer of the Philadelphia, who died of yellow fever just before the hospital was fired, was lying in the building when the incendiaries approached it. The sick men and women, in their night clothes, were aroused, and in great alarm, and dreadfully excited, were thronging about Dr. Bissell on the open grounds adjoining the building, crying aloud and beseeching him to save them. "Will they burn us? Will they burn us?" they would repeat, clinging to him. The physicians did all they could to quiet the poor creatures. At this time it was stated that the body of the dead man was inside the hospital. Some were for letting it remain there, to be consumed with the building, but Jim, the "dead man," as he is called, of Quarantine, (he takes charge of all the corpses of the dead patients,) rushed into the Hospital and, seizing the body, carried it out in his arms, and laid it on a bier in the open air.

These whose good fortune it was, to know the late John S. Fleming, of Goodland county (whose death was noticed in yesterday's Gazette) will heartily lament his decease. He was a very able lawyer, and an honest man. Plain, unpretending, retiring, no one who saw or conversed with him casually, would have supposed that he was a gifted orator and a most persuasive advocate. He never made a speech in court or before the public, we have often been told, that was not effective. Though never in political life, he had decided political opinions and party affiliations, and when induced to address the people upon public matters, he was the equal of any competitor, and generally the conqueror of every antagonist. Instances are known when his replies to speeches have been so conclusive, that his political opponents have asked their champions to desist from further controversy.

The distinguished poet and editor, Wm. C. Bryant, esq., and his family, were among the passengers who arrived in the Africa, from Europe. Mr. Bryant has been abroad longer than he intended, owing, we believe, to the illness of one of the members of his family.

The results of the wheat harvest, in nearly all parts of Virginia, show that the amount of loss and damage to the crops, has not been at all exaggerated. We question, even, if it has been fully stated. The corn crop, too, will be out short to a great extent.

A Washington letter says that the frigate Niagara has been ordered to proceed immediately to Charleston, to carry back the Africans recently captured by the Dolphin; and that Commodore Chauncey will go as commander.

It has been determined by the New York and Virginia Steamship Company to build another steamer to run in connection with the Roanoke and Jamestown, between Norfolk and New York.

Jacob Plant, of Manchester, New Hampshire, failing to induce a young lady with whom he had fallen in love, to marry him, became melancholy, and has starved himself to death.

Extract from a letter from Vicksburg, Miss., dated August 27, 1858:—"Our citizens are scattering in every direction to-day, in consequence of yellow fever among us. Its form is very malignant."

"The Great Republican Party" of Massachusetts is suffering a good deal in consequence of the treachery and jealousy of its leaders.

Rev. Eleazar Williams (of Bourbon memory) died, it is said, in abject poverty. The romance about his birth, probably, never did him any good in any way.

An English prize fighter, who lately killed his man, in a fight, "in the ring," has been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sent to prison at hard labor. Served him right.

The amount of loss by a fire in the Bowery, at New York, on Friday morning last, is stated as sixty thousand dollars. There were several buildings damaged.

At the York (England) August meeting, on the 17th ult., Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, Babylon, won the Chesterfield handicap.

A banquet in honor of Prof. Morse was lately given in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial writes:—"The affair was rapidly organized at the banking house of John Munroe & Co., under the principal direction of Mr. Munroe, and was a most magnificent entertainment. The number of persons present was eighty-three, all Americans. The Hon. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, presided, and made a brilliant speech, preparatory to the reading of the toasts. At the conclusion of his remarks, he introduced Prof. Morse to the audience, who delivered a speech characterized by great modesty, in which he detailed at some length the scientific points in the discovery of the telegraph. He was followed by Mr. Mason, American Minister at Paris; Gav. Fish, of New York; the Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, the new Minister to Naples; Dr. W. E. Johnston, of Ohio, and others.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury states that the Africans found on board the brig Putnam, were purchased on the West coast at from 50 cents to \$1, and costing scarcely more than \$10 or \$15 dollars to be delivered on the coast of Cuba, and were all to be sold by contract at \$500 round, or \$177,980 for the cargo. About 250, including 50 females, are in comparative good health, and the rest suffering from disease. That they belong to various tribes is evident from the difference of shades, and their keeping in separate groups. The writer adds:—"The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy for them and indignation towards their captors. You may read of the horrors of the 'middle passage,' but the half cannot be told as one view of these unfortunates will tell the tale."

At a trial of fire engines in New York, a company from Philadelphia having excoiled the New York companies, the New Yorkers turned the stream of water full upon the Philadelphians. This magnificent feat was observed by the firemen, while sitting on the side walk and cried "shame!" "shame!" At this juncture it seemed that a general attack was about to be made upon the visitors, but through the efforts of Assistant Engineer Babel, and the police, the stranger firemen were protected from personal violence. Although two days in New York, this company received no courtesies from the New York Fire Department, and they were allowed to go home without even an escort to the boat.

The yellow fever is particularly fatal to newly arrived immigrants at New Orleans, and several vessels from Germany, with living cargoes are now on the way there. In view of this the Delta says:—"A Mr. Ingram, who is largely interested at Fort Lavaca, Texas, has made Mayor Smith a liberal proposition to relieve the city of the emigrants arriving from Europe. Mr. Ingram proposes to send them to Lavaca, Texas, by the steamship, and to give each emigrant a lot to build upon free of charge, or two hundred acres of land each, at \$3 per acre on three years time."

The grand German festival in honor of the memory of Gen. Steuben, commenced in Philadelphia yesterday, to last two days. On the first day there was to be a grand turnout of all the German military companies, singing societies, tumblers, and beneficial societies to march to Union Hill, where the ceremonies will take place. The exercises will consist of orations, singing, gymnastics, and other diversions. On the second day there will be a great target practice at the same place.

On Tuesday forenoon the wife of Mr. George Stridder, of Brookline, Mass., having a violent headache, took a dose of morphine in the hope of obtaining relief. She soon became aware that she had taken an overdose, but she feared no serious ill effects, as she was accustomed to its use in similar cases, and medical aid was not called in until it was too late. She gradually sunk, and died in the evening.

At Boston, September 4, during a severe thunder squall, a sailboat from Quincy, containing George F. Spear, his wife and niece, capsized. Mrs. Spear was saved, and the other two were drowned. The bodies were recovered. A boat from Hingham, containing two sons of Major Josiah Henshaw was also capsized off Crown Point. One was drowned and the other swam ashore.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal says, that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, crabs are applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure when faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.

A meeting of the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads will be held at Philadelphia on Thursday of this week, at which the representatives of the New York Central and Erie are invited to be present. After a general interchange of opinion, the two New York roads will, it is stated, come to a formal agreement.

The Imperial infant of France has been named corporal in the regiment of the Guards, to which he belongs, and in which he was lately fusilier. The promotion was made by the colonel, and took place on the day he was two years and a half old. The "little corporal" marched around the palace of St. Cloud on that day in his new uniform.

The reports of the crops throughout England are generally favorable, but the potato disease is making extensive ravages throughout South Wales. The agitation on the part of the agricultural laborers, which began in Kilkenny, against the use of mowing machines, appears to be rapidly spreading over Ireland.

There were two executions on Friday last, one in Columbus, Ohio, of a man named Myers, and one in Wheeling, Va., of a man named John Burns. Burns murdered a courtesan named Mary Ann Montgomery, a shocking man, and was charged upon the identical spot where the foul deed was perpetrated.

Active exertions are making by a portion of the citizens of Staunton, to have the town lighted with gas. \$10,800 has already been subscribed, and there is no doubt the remainder will be raised. \$51,000 is all that is necessary and part of that will be taken by the manufacturer himself.

It is stated that by the recent death of Mrs. Mary Coggeswell Jarvis, widow of the late Leonard Jarvis of Baltimore, a legacy amounting to about \$20,000, becomes available to Harvard University, according to the will of her husband.

John G. Barr, of Alabama, lately appointed U. S. Consul at Melbourne, died on his way to his station, on the 18th of May last, from sun stroke.

F. P. Blair, Jr., the defeated Republican candidate for Congress in St. Louis, has publicly announced his determination to contest the result of election, and states in an address to the charges of fraud and corruption which he will make the contest. He makes nineteen specifications, filling a column in the St. Louis papers. The main charge is, that of illegal voting, by unqualified persons. He also makes charges of double voting, and of partiality on the part of certain election judges, in refusing good votes for him and admitting bad votes for Barrett. He charges bribery upon Mr. Barrett and his partisans.

The Philadelphia Press explains the meaning of the plank in the Cincinnati platform, which declares for progressive free trade throughout the world. He says "the doctrine of free trade is only applied to the United States alone," and that "other governments having their own tariffs, and valuations and specific, we must respond by taking care of ourselves." Surely this condemns the propriety of the whole protective system of Henry Clay, for his sole object was to take care of ourselves. But will the Charleston Mercury favor us with its interpretation of the plank?

In a week or two the Seaboard Towing and Transportation Company, will commence operations with a powerful steamer and a number of barges, to be increased as the wants of the trade may require. This line will be prepared to take the freight from the canal boats of the James River and Kanawha Canal at Richmond, immediately to Norfolk, at very low rates, offering inducements to shippers along the entire line of railroad terminating at Lynchburg, as well as those along the line of the canal, to send their freight direct to Norfolk, on the most favorable terms—without any charge whatever for transshipment or forwarding at Richmond.

It is stated that the Montreal celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph rivalled that in New York.

From Europe.
New York, Sept. 5.—The steamers Indian and Fulton have arrived off Cape Race, bringing Liverpool accounts to the 25th of August. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Wheat was steady. Flour was quiet and corn dull.

The sales of cotton for three days amounted to 36,000 bales. It closed generally at an advancing tendency of 1-16.
The Mayflower, from New Orleans for Nantz, capsized at sea and became a total wreck. Fifteen hands were lost. The captain and seven others were saved.
The treaty of the Altes (France and England) does not confer the right of having ministers resident, but consuls general to reside at Tientsin, but they are to have direct intercourse with the Emperor.

Death of Ex-President Monagas.
A letter from Maracaibo, received in Boston says:—"Ex-President Monagas, after he was given up by the British minister with whom he had taken refuge, was sent as prisoner to the castle of San Carlos, near Maracaibo. While a prisoner in the fort or castle, he was suddenly seized by a party of soldiers, and taken to a place called the 'calle de la muerte,' where he was executed. The authorities ridiculed his letters, sneered at his entreaties for medical aid, and it was not till they were sure of his dying that two doctors were dispatched to his assistance; they recommended his immediate removal to Maracaibo. He was brought up in an arm-chair and landed on the beach in the sun, with a file of fifty soldiers on each side of the sick man, drums beating and bugles sounding. Here he breathed his last, in the open street, with his two sons clinging to him; the youngest had come down from Lagnayra but a few days before; the elder had been imprisoned with him. The statement that he died at the house of General Serrano is entirely untrue, and is a piece of public opinion, and that his death would not go unavenged, made the authorities give orders that those present should say he died in his bed, and such will be the account published."

Six Men Drowned in Milwaukee.
A heavy storm of wind visited Milwaukee quite suddenly on Friday, the 27th inst., rendering the lake very rough and occasioning considerable loss of life. About four in the afternoon Robert P. Jennings, a merchant, and John H. Sullivan, a young lawyer, started out in the four o'clock steamer. They were about five o'clock near three-quarters of a mile out, heading east. On Saturday the tug Doctor went in quest of the missing parties, but no trace of them could be found. Later in the day, however, portions of a small boat were discovered, which were identified as belonging to the one in which the unfortunate young men set sail. The same night a little fishing vessel, owned by Henry Buchardt, and manned by himself and two others, was capsized near the entrance of the harbor and two of the men drowned. Their companions escaped by clinging to the boat, which was soon washed ashore. On Saturday evening the bodies of two men, evidently victims of the same gale, were found on the shore a few miles from the city, where they were ascertained to be those of two men who were in a fishing boat on Friday. They must have perished in the same gale with the others.

Chess in England.
The match between the American champion, Mr. Morphy, and the celebrated Hungarian player, (now a resident in England,) proceeded slowly, and in favor of the former. The ninth game, (Roy Lopez's Knight's opening,) Herr Lowenthal having the move, extended to 67 moves, occupying altogether three sittings, and 19½ hours, and was won by Mr. Morphy. The tenth game, French opening, Mr. Morphy commencing, was won by him in 34 moves. The score of the contest (which is of 50 games) stands thus: Mr. Morphy has won seven games; Mr. Lowenthal two; and one game was drawn. When Mr. Staunton was first challenged to play Mr. Morphy, the sum named was £1,000; because it was expected that Mr. Staunton would meet his antagonist in America, and it was thought a smaller sum ought to be offered to a veteran chess-player. When, however, Mr. Morphy came to England, the sum was reduced to £500 by mutual consent. Mr. Morphy's money is posted, but that of Mr. Staunton is not; and there is a very confident feeling amongst chess-players that, since Mr. Morphy's success in opposition to Herr Lowenthal, Mr. Staunton's anxiety for the match will not be augmented.

Snow at White Mountains.
Those who were in the mountain region last Tuesday, had a treat in the way of landscape, which they will not soon forget. The previous night was very cold, and the dome of Washington, with the summits of Adams, Jefferson, and Madison were covered with snow. The view of the dome of Mount Washington from Bethlehem, white almost as in December, and blizzards the general result, gave one of the most charming landscapes ever witnessed in summer. From the front-work men came from Adams, Jefferson, and Madison were exchanging the whiteness of Mount Washington was exchanged for purple and blue clouds.

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Speech of Lord Napier at the Telegraph Banquet, New York, Sept. 2, 1858.
MR. MAYR AND GENTLEMEN:—When I received His Majesty's letter, I proceeded to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at an auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that of solid and hearty reconciliation of our respective countries which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has, indeed, exhibited some aspects which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hail, in the event which we are celebrating, a glorious triumph which we are to share, and an important security against future dangers. To be the contemporary and spectator of this great movement in human progress, is alone a cause of honor and exultation. The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestows on their pure benefactors; such a triumph gives to the protecting governments a claim to public gratitude and historic commendation; it adorns and dignifies the nation at the time in which it is wrought; it returns to the thousand the general and commendable enterprise; it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience, and perseverance; it infuses into the soul a sense of conscious worth, and pours on all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of interest and utility; all the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will these scenes remain dear to the popular memory. With what admiration do we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of Field, inspired shareholders and admirers with kindred zeal, undaunted by the hostility of nature and the powers of science, divining success where others denounced defeat, and carrying off the palm before an incalculable though sympathizing world! (Cheers.) What encounter on the sea can compare with that last meeting of the confederate ships when the knot was knitted which shall never be re-undone? How anxiously do we follow the Giron on her constant course, and watch the Niagara threading the ice-berg, and traversing the gloom upon her coast's helpful track. We tremble for the overburdened Agamemnon, still tormented by the gale. We blend our aspirations with the worthier prayers of Halston, when he kneels, like Columbus on the shore, and prays for the success of his projected voyage. (Loud applause.) Nor is the moral aspect of this great action over by any means diminished. Here there is nothing to elicit a sigh, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purposes of the deed; with mainly emulation but inviolate concord they cast forth upon the waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony. (Cheers.) This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the practice of government and commerce, and its numerous consultations in matters of private affection. I content myself with recognizing its value in international transactions. Something may be traced from the functions of diplomacy, but much more undoubted may be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelligence and authority on either side will be brought into immediate contact, and whatever errors belong to the employment of subordinate and delegated agencies may be prevented or promptly corrected. By this means many of the evils incidental to uncertainty and delay may be cancelled, offences may be instantly disavowed, misunderstandings may be remedied, misapprehensions may be explained, and in matters of unavoidable controversy we may be spared the expatriating effects of discussions proceeding on an imperfect knowledge of facts and motives. In addition to these specific advantages may be hoped that the mere fact of rapid and intimate intercourse will greatly contribute to the prevention of a misunderstanding. On the one hand, and standards of England, the most perfect and vigorous of monarchies, in whose hands the materials of a boundless industry; on the other the republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase defies comparison, and whose destinies will baffle prediction itself. (Cheers.) We cannot doubt that these fraternal communities are fated to enjoy an intimate interchange of opinion, intelligence, and commodities will become a condition almost inseparable from existence; and whatever stimulates this development will oppose a powerful obstacle to the rupture of pacific relations. No man of common liberality and penetration will question the position and certain merits of a discovery which has connected England with America, and America with the whole civilized world besides. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the present moment by uttering a reluctant or skeptical estimate of our new facility. Yet, even in this hour of exultation and convalescent feeling, we should do well to remember that the magnetic telegraph forms no exception to the category of inventions which, however apt and willing to be the vehicle of benevolent designs, are also the unerring tools of every bladed or intemperate impulse in our nature. The votaries of a querulous philosophy speciously assert the unequal march of morality and mind; and even a poet has affirmed, in foreboding verse, that all the train of arts which have reduced the material elements to be the vessels of our will—

Heal not a passion or a pang
Entailed on human hearts.

had not been employed in vain, and we shall give a worthy office to those subjugated and enslaved powers which by Divine permission and labor at our command.
Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the manifestation of respect for the Queen which you have given to-night, and which has been apparent throughout these celebrations, will be highly appreciated by Her Majesty, and by her faithful subjects, who observe with pride that the virtues of their sovereign have won back the spontaneous homage of a free nation.—The ministers of Great Britain will correctly estimate the momentous import of an enterprise to which they gave an effective support, and will, I am well assured, transport into our official relations the cordial sentiments which animate the English people toward their American kindred. I tender you my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my countrymen and myself. You have conferred on us a favor which we shall ever acknowledge, for your goodness has enabled us to associate our names and voices, however feeble and afar off, with an event which must have an everlasting and benignant significance. We are all firmly persuaded that there exists here a deep and warm attachment to the mother country, gathering strength with time, and rejecting to obtain a comprehensive return. The powerful thought that the representatives of the British empire, we declare that the hands which are joined to-day are joined in sincerity, and the grasp which we have felt we desire to be eternal.

Wines and Liquors Used.

I am not at all surprised, Mr. Editor, to see a disposition to abandon wines from what a vast amount of vile imitations of the different varieties of liquors called wines, are in our markets, and many of them, I have no doubt, imported, and so perfect are the imitations, that they can only be detected by chemical tests. During the summer of 1856, I analyzed a lot of liquors for some conscientious gentlemen of our own city, who would not permit me to take samples to my office, but insisted on my bringing my chemicals and apparatus to their store that they might see the operations. I accordingly repaired to their store, and analyzed samples of 16 different lots. Among them were Port Wine, Sherry Wine, and Madeira wine. The distilled liquors were some pure, and some vile and pernicious imitations; but the wines had not one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the pure wine was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elder berry juice, with alum, sugar and neutral spirits. The base of the Sherry Wine was wort of pale malt, sulphuric acid, prussic acid, from the bitter almond oil, percentage of alcoholic spirits from brandy added. The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, prussic acid, honey, &c., spirits from Jamaica rum. The same week after analyzing the above and exhibiting the quality and character of the liquors to the proprietors, a section of one of our churches informed me that he had purchased a gallon of the above Port Wine, to be used in his church on the next Sabbath, for sacramental purposes, and that for this vile mixture of sulphuric acid, alum, and elder berry juice, he paid \$2.75 per gallon.

That those who do not think of abandoning this delightful beverage, either as a drink for medicinal purposes, or sacramental emblems, may be capable of discriminating between a pure article of wine, or a mixed or a vile imitation of it, I will give a few reliable tests, viz: First, heat a small quantity of the liquid over a spirit or lamp till the vapor begins to rise. If the liquor be mixed, or an imitation with spirits added, by touching a lighted taper to it, it will immediately take fire and continue to burn till all the alcohol spirits of the wine are burnt out. If the liquid is increased till ebullition, or boiling, the place, and the vapor will burn by the application of the taper, it is mixed wine. The alcohol spirits of pure wine will not take fire until the liquor is brought to a boil. There are many other chemical tests which are infallible, but few can apply them. I therefore give the most simple but reliable. Second, if an article which is represented to be pure juice, or pure Port wine, should be suspected, heat as above. If the vapor will burn when first it rises, nor will take fire from the application of the taper, when ebullition is produced, you may rely that it is pure. If, by holding some of it in the sample and a short time, and after touching it to you find your finger or finger or upon grinding them together they appear to adhere, as if the enamel was softened, you may rely on it that that article is diluted sulphuric acid, as a base, with other ingredients to give aroma, &c. I have given the *modus operandi* of such mixtures on the mucous membrane of the human system, in former articles, written on the subject of poisoned liquors, and shall conclude this with a request that if you think it will conduce to the public weal, you give it a place in the Gazette. Very respectfully, &c. HENRY C. S. CHASE, Inspector of Liquors for Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati, August, 1858.

A Card from Captain De Riviere.

The Courier des Etats Unis publishes a letter from Captain De Riviere, the hero of the Blount affair, which later we translate as follows:—

To the editor of the Courier des Etats Unis:—New York, August 2, 1858.—Fondling myself at last freed from the physical pain of torture to which I have been so unjustly subjected, I come to ask of you a rectification of the facts which have been communicated to you, and which have been so calumniously applied to my person. I declare that I have never in any way been connected with fraudulent bankruptcies, consequently that I have never been mixed up with judicial proceedings in France. Such matters may relate to an individual whose name resembles mine, but I am indignant that they should be attributed to me, or to any member of my family.

Since the year 1844, I have not ceased to belong to the French army, and I am now on foreign duty (as you activity for temporary frontier resulting from wounds received in the Crimea. (The very words of the document signed by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War.)

As to the matter which has served as a pretext for the prosecution of which I have been the victim—the pretended abduction of Miss Bount—I declare that that has been a lying and malicious invention. I personally deny having ever abducted Miss Bount, and still less Madame Bount. My part in that affair was limited to accompanying, upon their demand, and to protect, at their request, two ladies, who endeavored to escape from an odious tyranny. I am ready to do so again.

Hitherto, I have been unable to defend myself, but now I intend to do it, and to obtain justice for the attacks, which all who are acquainted with me know to be malignant. I await from your impartiality, sir, reparation of the wrong which, upon false information, you have done to a man who walks with head erect, because he has the right to carry it.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration, (Signed) CAPT. H. A. DE RIVIERE.

PORTO RICO, New Orleans, Refined and Crushed Sugars, just received and for sale low, by JOHN A. DIXON, Post-office corner.

N. O. 1 MACKEREL, Smoked Herring, New Colish, and Eastport Herring, just received and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.

CHICK ZEPHYR and SHETLAND WOOL, single and double Zephyr Worsted; all Nos. of French Working Cotton, and all kinds of Fancy Working Materials for sale at

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